

临床研究

孕中期血清学筛查在产前诊断及指导妊娠结局中的应用

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摘要:目的 评价孕中期产前血清学筛查在产前诊断及指导妊娠结局中的应用价值。方法 应用时间分辨荧光免疫法(DELFI)对2011~2013年在我院产检的25 520例孕中期单胎妊娠孕妇进行free- β -HCG、 μ E3、AFP三联血清学指标检测,对筛查高风险者进行羊水穿刺产前诊断,对开放性神经管缺陷(NTD)高风险者进行多普勒超声检查确诊,并随访其妊娠结局。结果 25 520例产前筛查孕妇中,共筛出高风险1254例(4.91%),818例行介入性产前诊断者染色体结果异常共47例(5.75%)。随访结果显示筛查高风险人群不良妊娠结局发生率为1.91%(24/1254),显著高于筛查低风险人群的0.1%(25/24256),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。产前诊断结果显示高龄组对21三体征的检出率(15%)显著高于35岁以下组(1.65%),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$);另对189例因产前筛查单项指标中位数MoM值异常行产前诊断的病例分析,染色体异常率为3.17%(6/189)。结论 孕中期血清学筛查,除可筛查胎儿染色体及解剖结构异常,还可用于不良妊娠结局的指导,此外对高龄孕妇出生缺陷的预防也有较高的应用价值。产前筛查单指标MoM值异常对胎儿染色体异常有一定的提示价值。

关键词:产前筛查;21三体综合征;18三体综合征;神经管缺陷;妊娠结局;MoM值

Serum marker screening during the second trimester for prenatal diagnosis and predicting pregnancy outcome

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Abstract: Objective To explore the clinical value of screening the serum markers during the second trimester of pregnancy in preventing congenital birth defect and predicting the pregnancy outcome. **Methods** Between November, 2011 and October, 2013, a total of 25 520 pregnant women (15-20+6 gestational weeks) underwent a screening test of triple serum markers including free beta-human chorionic gonadotrophin (free β -hCG), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), and unconjugated estriol (μ E3) during the second semester of pregnancy. The women identified by the screening test to have high risks were referred to invasive prenatal diagnosis by amniocentesis, or to color Doppler ultrasound examination for suspected patent neural tube defect (NTD), and their pregnancy outcomes were followed up. **Results** High-risk pregnancies were identified by the screening test in 4.91% (1254/25520) of the total cohort. Of the 818 patients receiving invasive prenatal diagnosis, the abnormal rate was 5.75% (47/818). The high-risk pregnancies identified by the screening test was associated with a significantly higher rate of abnormal outcomes compared with the low-risk pregnancies (1.91% vs 0.1%, $P < 0.01$). Of the 210 high-risk cases of NTD, a definite diagnosis was established in 34 cases. We also found that pregnancies at an advanced age (>35 years) was associated with increased risks for trisomy 21 compared with those at younger ages (15% vs 1.65%, $P < 0.01$). The detection rate of abnormal karyotypes in pregnancies with an abnormal MoM value of a single marker was 3.17% (6/189). **Conclusion** Screening tests of serum markers during the second trimester of pregnancy can be helpful in identifying fetal chromosomal and anatomical anomalies, predicting unfavorable pregnancy outcomes, and preventing birth defects in pregnancies at an advanced age. The MoM value of a single marker in the second trimester can be indicative of potential chromosomal abnormalities.

Key words: prenatal screening; trisomy 21; trisomy 18; neural tube defect; pregnancy outcome; MoM value

我国是世界上出生缺陷儿的高发国家之一,产前血

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清学筛查是一种经济、简便、对胎儿无创性的检查方法,是减少缺陷儿出生的有效干预措施^[1]。现今筛查主要是针对21三体、18三体综合征以及神经管缺陷(NTD)等先天疾病。21三体、18-三体是最常见的非整倍体疾病,NTD是一种高发的、严重的神经系统畸形,如脊柱裂、无脑畸形、脊髓脊膜膨出等,占先天缺陷的20%~25%^[2-3]。目前这些疾病均无有效的治疗方法,给家庭和社会带来沉重的经济和精神负担,因而产前筛查是提高出生人口素

质、降低围产儿死亡率的重大举措。近来中孕期血清学筛查在预测胎儿先天缺陷中的价值已得到肯定,在此基础上,本文回顾性分析2011~2013年在我院筛查的25 520例孕妇,旨在探讨中孕期筛查对妊娠结局的指导及筛查单指标MoM值异常在产前诊断中的应用价值。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

对2011年11月~2013年10月在我院产科门诊就诊的单胎妊娠孕妇共25 520例,按知情同意原则签署同意后进行中孕期血清学筛查,年龄19~45岁,孕周15~20⁺6周。另汇总两年来因血清学筛查单项MoM值异常而在我院行产前诊断的35岁以下病例189例(平均年龄27.1岁)结果,评价单指标MoM值异常在筛查染色体异常中的应用价值。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 标本及资料收集 抽取孕妇肘静脉血3 mL,不抗凝,静置30 min,3000 r/min离心6 min后分离血清,-20℃储存备检。孕妇需填写“中孕期产前筛查申请单”,其中包括孕妇出生日期、体质量、末次月经日期、B超核实孕周、是否吸烟、是否有胰岛素依赖型糖尿病以及异常妊娠史等。

1.2.2 检测方法 仪器为芬兰PerKin Elmer公司生产的1420多标记仪,采用DELFLIA时间分辨荧光法及配套的AFP/free-β-HCG双标试剂及μE3试剂盒,于1周内测定孕妇血清标记物free-β-HCG、μE3、AFP的生化值。

1.2.3 筛查方法及判定标准 筛查结果综合孕妇年龄、体质量、孕周等信息得到3项指标对应的中位数值(MoM值),应用MutliCalc 2T产前筛查风险计算软件计算风险率,对月经不规则的孕妇以B超检查胎龄为准,21三体综合征高风险的截断值(Cut off值)为1:270;18三体综合征高风险的截断值为1:350;NTD以AFP单项MoM值≥2.5为截断值。

1.2.4 产前筛查诊断与随访 对筛查出的高风险孕妇,均进行优生遗传咨询,对于21三体综合征及18三体综合征高风险孕妇,建议接受羊膜腔穿刺进行胎儿染色体

核型分析;对NTD高风险孕妇建议超声结构检查。密切随访所有对象,随访内容主要为妊娠结局及新生儿出生后生长发育情况,随访方式为病例追踪及电话随访,随访时限为产后3~6月。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS16.0统计软件进行数据统计分析,按年龄对孕妇进行分组,采用卡方检验比较各组间异常核型检出率, $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血清学产前筛查各类高风险情况及妊娠结局

我院自2011年11月~2013年10月产前筛查单胎妊娠孕妇共25 520人,筛查阳性数1254,阳性率4.91%,共有818例行产前诊断。由表1可看出,预产年龄≥35岁病例中,筛查阳性率(11.36%)明显高于35岁以下病例(2.90%)($P<0.01$)。在后续行产前诊断的病例中,35岁以上组21三体、18三体和NTD的检出率分别为15%、1.67%和3.33%;35岁以下组确诊三类疾病的检出率分别为1.65%、0.83%和4.41%,两组对21三体的检出率差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。通过随访筛查病例的妊娠结局发现,除外确诊病例,筛查高风险群体中高龄组因胎膜早破、羊水异常等因素而致引产或早产等不良妊娠结局的发生率为8.33%(5/60),明显高于35岁以下组(2.62%,19/726)($P<0.05$)。筛查高风险人群总的不良妊娠结局发生率为1.91%(24/1254)(表2),显著高于筛查低风险人群(0.1%,25/24 256),差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。

2.2 筛查高风险的异常诊断结果

在我院因筛查高风险行羊水穿刺产前诊断的病例共818例,加上因NTD高风险而行超声检查诊断的210例病例,产前诊断率为82%(1028/1254),其中经多普勒超声确诊NTD共34例。羊水培养成功率98.4%(805/818),核型分析共确诊各类染色体异常47例,另外19例多态性,属人群中正常变异,未计入异常范围。羊水穿刺的产前诊断阳性率为5.75%(47/818),其异常核型分类(表3)。

表1 2011~2013年产前筛查结果

Tab.1 Prenatal screening results in pregnant women from 2011 to 2013

| Age (Year) | Total screening number | Positive number [n(%)] | High risk of DS | | | High risk of ES | | | High risk of NTD | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Positive number | True positive case [n(%)] | Foetal disorder | Positive number | True positive case [n(%)] | Foetal disorder | Positive number | True positive case [n(%)] | Foetal disorder |
| ≥35 | 528 | 60 (11.36) | 48 | 9 (15.00) | 2 | 4 | 1 (1.67%) | 1 | 8 | 2 (3.33%) | 2 |
| <35 | 24 992 | 726 (2.90) ^a | 491 | 12 (1.65) ^a | 9 | 30 | 6 (0.83%) | 0 | 205 | 32 (4.41%) | 10 |
| Total | 25 520 | 1254 (4.91) | 539 | 21 (1.67) | 11 | 34 | 7 (0.56%) | 1 | 213 | 34 (2.71%) | 12 |

^a $P<0.01$ vs group aged ≥35 years.

表2 1254例血清学筛查高风险者不良妊娠结局
Tab.2 Abnormal pregnancy outcomes in 1254 high-risk pregnancies identified by the screening test

| | Fetal death | Abortion/prematurity | PIH | Anatomy malformation | Fetal hydrops |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|
| High risk of NTD | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| High risk of DS | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| High risk of ES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total [n(%)] | 3 (0.24) | 13 (1.03) | 2 (0.16) | 5 (0.40) | 1 (0.08) |

表3 产前诊断异常核型结果分类
Tab.3 Classification of abnormal fetal karyotypes diagnosed with aminocentesis

| Abnormal karyotype types | Case number | Abnormal result rate (%) | Pregnancy outcome |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| Numerical abnormality | | | |
| Trisomy 21 | 19 | 40.42 | Odinopoeia |
| Trisomy 18 | 7 | 14.89 | Odinopoeia |
| 47, XXX | 1 | 2.13 | Odinopoeia |
| 45, XO | 3 ^a | 6.38 | Full-term delivery (one case of mosaic); odinopoeia (two cases) |
| 69, XXX | 1 | 2.13 | Odinopoeia |
| Structural abnormality | | | |
| Translocation | 5 ^b | 10.64 | Odinopoeia (translocation trisomy 21, one case of structural abnormality); the remains were of normal phenotype with full-term delivery |
| Direct duplication | 10 | 21.28 | Normal phenotype with full-term delivery |
| Pericentric inversion | 1 | 2.13 | Normal phenotype with full-term delivery |
| Total | 47 | 100 | |

“a” including one case of mosaic 45, XO; “b” including two cases of translocation trisomy 21.

2.3 产前筛查单项指标MoM值异常的产前诊断结果

另外选取2011~2013年因血清学筛查低风险而单项指标 MoM 值异常者(筛查生化指标:AFP≤0.7或HCG≥2.3或HCG≤0.5)在我院行羊水穿刺产前诊断的189例孕妇(年龄19~34岁)的诊断结果进行分析,共发现染色体异常6例(占3.17%),多态性5例(占2.64%),其异常核型(表4)。

3 讨论

3.1 血清学筛查结果分析及在妊娠结局中的应用评价

众多研究显示,孕中期血清AFP、free-β-HCG、μE3等的无创性筛查,相比羊水绒毛膜穿刺等有创性产前检查,具有经济、简便的优势,现已被广大孕妇所接受^[4]。通过对2011~2013年间我院25 520例单胎孕妇的产前筛查结果分析,总的筛查阳性率为4.91%,筛查阳性病例中,21三体综合征和NTD的确诊阳性率均高于18三体综合征(0.85%),这可能与后者人群发病率低有关^[3,5]。按其不同年龄组区分,35周岁以上的高龄孕妇

中21三体检出率明显高于35岁以下孕妇群,并且因羊水、胎盘异常或其他原因发生流产早产等不良妊娠结局的几率明显大于35岁以下孕妇组;这与国内外学者报道的情况相符^[6-7]。据统计,高龄孕妇胎儿染色体异常在整体染色体异常发生中约占10%~40%,随着孕妇年龄增长,卵子逐渐老化,加之环境中有毒有害物质等影响的积累,使卵细胞减数分裂过程异常造成胎儿染色体数目异常的几率明显增加,本研究显示高龄孕妇中胎儿染色体异常比例为35.29%(18/51),这与前述Lim等^[7]报道的结果相仿。此外,从筛查对象的随访信息还可看出,筛查高风险人群总的不良妊娠结局发生率(1.91%)显著高于筛查低风险人群(0.1%),Baer等^[8]发现高风险人群易发生先兆子痫、胎盘早剥、流产、胎停等风险。本研究显示不良妊娠结局有流产/早产、脏器畸形、死胎、妊高症、胎儿水肿等,其中发生流产、畸胎、死胎的几率较高,这与胡晓雨等^[9]报道的情况相符。可见产前血清学筛查对不良妊娠结局有一定的提示作用。

表4 单项指标Mom值异常的产前诊断结果
Tab.4 Prenatal diagnosis results in cases of abnormal single Mom value

| Diagnosis result | Case number [n(%)] | Karyotyping | MoM value of screening result |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Normal karyotype | 178 (94.18) | 46, XN | AFP≤0.7 or f-βHCG≥2.3 or f-βHCG≤0.5 |
| Abnormal karyotype | 6 (3.17) | 47, XYY | AFP=0.7 |
| | | 46, XY, inv(Y) | AFP=0.6 |
| | | 45, XO, t (17; 22) (17pter→17q21; 22pter→22qter:17q21→17qter) | AFP=0.4 |
| | | 46, XX, t(3; 12) (q21; q24) | f-βHCG=3.5 |
| | | 46, XY, dirdup(9) | f-βHCG=8.8 |
| | | 46, XX, dirdup(9) | f-βHCG=4.0 |
| | | 46, XY, big Y | AFP=0.6 |
| Polymorphism | 5 (2.65) | 46, XY, small Y | f-βHCG=3.3 |
| | | 46, XY, 14ps+ | AFP=0.4 |
| | | 46, XY, inv(9) | f-βHCG=2.6 |
| | | 46, XY, inv(9) | AFP=0.7 |
| | | | |

3.2 筛查高风险人群的产前诊断结果分析

汇总本院筛查阳性者行产前诊断的核型结果,发现在产前血清学筛查高风险情况下,胎儿染色体异常核型检出率为5.75%(47/818),其异常核型类别中占比最高的是染色体数目异常(65.96%),其次为染色体正位重复(21.28%)(其中包括9号、1号和16号染色体正位重复),易位(10.64%),1号染色体臂间倒位(2.13%)。而染色体数目异常中检出最多的是21三体(40.42%),其次为18三体(14.89%)和性染色体数目异常(10.64%),这与杨慧等^[10]报道的情况一致。NTD高风险者共210例进行了后期超声结构检查,共诊断34例无脑儿、脊柱裂、脑脊膜膨出等神经管缺陷患儿,确诊率达16.19%,阳性病例均进行了引产。追踪羊水核型结果异常者的妊娠结局,除1例嵌合型病例[核型46,XX(80%)/45,X(20%)]足月分娩表型正常的胎儿外,其余染色体数目异常者均施行了引产;其他异常病例中,2例易位型21三体、1例平衡易位者[46XX, t(7;18)]因后期超声发现“胎儿足内翻”而引产,其余均足月分娩了表型正常的胎儿。鉴于染色体数目异常及NTD所致的危害较严重,发病率也较高,相较于目前二代测序技术的无创性产前筛查,虽然其高通量技术诊断灵敏度较高^[11],但费用昂贵,目前只能筛查21、18三体非整倍体异常,对NTD无法筛查检测,因而目前中孕期血清学筛查还是经济、简便、无创的适于群体筛查胎儿21三体、18三体及NTD的应用价值较高的主要技术手段,如能实施早中孕联合筛查,则将使整体检出率进一步提高,同时可降低假阳性率^[12]。

3.3 单项指标MoM值异常在产前诊断中的应用评价

我们另外对189例因血清学筛查低风险而单项指

标MoM值异常(AFP≤0.7或HCG≥2.3或uE3≤0.5)在我院行羊水穿刺产前诊断的病例分析,排除年龄高风险,共发现染色体异常6例,其中性染色体数目异常1例,Y染色体臂间倒位1例,平衡易位2例(其中1例合并性染色体数目异常),9号染色体正位重复2例,另外发现5例多态性病例(占2.64%)。随访结局显示,两例性染色体数目异常者均行引产,其余则足月分娩表型正常胎儿。189例病例中染色体阳性率为3.17%,略低于林晓娟等^[13]报道的有产前诊断指征而行产前诊断者的阳性率(5.08%)。目前血清学筛查单项指标MoM值异常,作为介入性产前诊断的指征尚未达成共识,还需结合中孕期超声结构筛查来决定。本研究述及的11例病例,后期超声结构筛查未发现软指标异常,其单项MoM值均为AFP≤0.7或HCG≥2.6,与Goodbum等^[14]报道的筛查DS的AFP切割值≤0.5及HCG≥2.5相近,从而提示产前筛查中对单项MoM值异常而超声筛查结果正常者亦应引起重视,有助于检出其它胎儿染色体异常,这与国内王挺等^[15]的研究结论相符。

综上所述,中孕期血清学筛查,除可筛查胎儿染色体及解剖结构异常,对高龄孕妇出生缺陷的预防也有较高的应用价值,此外还可用于不良妊娠结局的指导。产前筛查单指标MoM值异常对胎儿染色体异常有一定的提示价值。

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